Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple, Thrissur, Kerala

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Ref: Google Gemini

The **Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple** is one of the most prominent temples in Kerala, dedicated to Lord Rama. It serves as the starting point for the sacred **Nalambalam Yatra** (a pilgrimage to the temples of Rama and his three brothers).

1. Location & Access

- **Address:** Temple Road, Valapad, Thriprayar, Thrissur District, Kerala – 680567.
- **Phone:** +91 487-2391375
- **How to Get There:**
    - **By Road:** Located on the NH 66 (Kochi-Kozhikode highway). It is about 22 km from Thrissur town and 24 km from Guruvayur.
    - **By Rail:** The nearest major railway station is **Thrissur (TCR)**.
    - **By Air:** Cochin International Airport (COK) is approximately 60 km away.

2. Greatness & Significance

The temple is revered as the "Dakshina Ayodhya" (Ayodhya of the South). The deity, **Thriprayarappan**, is a unique "Chaturbhuja" (four-armed) manifestation of Vishnu, but worshipped as Rama after his victory over the demon Khara. It is believed to embody the powers of the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva).

3. Legends & History

- **Origin:** Legend says the idol was originally worshipped by Lord Krishna in Dwaraka. After Dwaraka submerged, the idols of Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata, and Shatrughna were cast into the sea and later recovered by fishermen near the Chettuva coast.
- **The Name:** "Thriprayar" is derived from *Thiru-Purayar* (The Sacred River), referring to the river flowing adjacent to the temple.

4. Architecture & Deities

- **Architecture:** Classic Kerala style with a circular sanctum (*Sree Kovil*) and a copper-plated conical roof. The temple is famous for its intricate wood carvings and ancient murals.
- **Main Deity:** A 6-foot tall idol of Lord Rama holding a conch, disc, bow, and garland.

- **Sub-Deities:** * **Dakshinamoorthy** (Lord Shiva) and **Ganapathi** inside the main complex.
    - **Dharma Sastha** (Ayyappa) in a separate shrine.
    - **Gosala Krishna** and **Hanuman** (Hanuman is believed to be eternally present in the Namaskara Mandapa, though there is no physical idol).

5. Daily Rituals & Offerings

Temple Timings: 4:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 4:30 PM – 8:00 PM.

Offering (Vazhipadu)	Significance
Meenoottu	Feeding the temple river fish; believed to cure respiratory ailments.
Kathina Vedi	Firing of ritual crackers to commemorate Hanuman's return from Lanka.
Avil Pantheerazhi	Offering of flattened rice, especially dear to Hanuman.
Chanthanam Charthu	Smearing the idol with sandalwood paste.

Note: For current ritual charges and bank account numbers for donations, it is recommended to visit the Official Temple Website as these figures are subject to administrative changes.

6. Festivals

- **Thriprayar Ekadasi:** The most important festival (falling in the Malayalam month of Vrischikam), featuring grand elephant processions.
- **Arattupuzha Pooram:** Thriprayarappan is the presiding deity (the "Lord of the Pooram") at this ancient festival.

7. Facilities & Nearby Attractions

- **Accommodation:** The temple administration provides basic guest houses. For more comfort, budget hotels like **Aura Residency** and **Br Residency** are available in the vicinity.
- **Nearby Temples:** * **Koodalmanikyam Temple** (Irinjalakuda) – Dedicated to Bharata.
    - **Thirumoozhikkulam Temple** – Dedicated to Lakshmana.
    - **Payammal Temple** – Dedicated to Shatrughna.

- **Tourism:** The **Nattika Beach** (approx. 3 km) and the scenic **Snehatheeram Beach** are popular nearby spots.

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More info:

Here is a more detailed guide to the **Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple**, covering its rich history, architectural nuances, ritual costs, and essential guidelines for your visit.

1. Legends & History

- **The Vamana Legend:** The name "Thriprayar" comes from *Thiru-Purayar* (Sacred River). It is said that during the Vamana incarnation, Lord Vishnu found no water to wash his feet in this dry region. He poured water from his *Kamandalu*, creating a source that never dried up, which became the river flowing beside the temple today.
- **The Peacock Omen:** When the local chieftain, Vikkal Kaimal, recovered the idols from the sea, an oracle stated that the Rama idol should be installed where a peacock appears. After days of waiting, a devotee arrived with peacock feathers followed by a live peacock, marking the exact spot where the *Sree Kovil* (sanctum) stands today.
- **Historical Custody:** Historically, the temple was under the domain of the **Zamorin of Calicut**, and it remains a vital spiritual center for the Cochin and Malabar regions.

2. Architectural Highlights

The temple is a masterpiece of the **Sandhara** style of Kerala architecture:

- **Circular Sanctum:** The *Sree Kovil* is exceptionally large and circular, topped with a copper-covered conical roof.
- **Murals & Carvings:** The exterior walls of the sanctum are adorned with ancient mural paintings depicting scenes from the Ramayana. The wood carvings on the ceilings of the *Namaskara Mandapa* (the hall in front of the sanctum) are considered some of the finest in India.
- **The Idol:** Unlike many seated depictions of Rama, the deity here is a 6-foot tall "standing" Vishnu-form with four arms, holding a conch (*Shanku*), disc (*Chakra*), bow (*Kodanda*), and a garland.

3. Daily Rituals & Charges (Approximate)

The temple follows five major daily poojas. Note: Rates are subject to minor administrative changes.

Ritual	Time	Description
Nirmalyam	4:30 AM	First darshan of the day.
Ethruthu Pooja	5:15 AM - 6:15 AM	Morning ritual offering.
Pantheeradi	6:45 AM - 7:15 AM	Conducted when the shadow is 12 feet long.
Ucha Pooja	11:30 AM	Noon pooja before the temple closes.
Athazha Pooja	6:45 PM - 7:45 PM	Night pooja followed by the Seeveli (procession).

Common Offering Charges:

- **Archana:** ₹6 - ₹10
- **Meenoottu (Fish Feeding):** ₹5 - ₹10 (A very popular ritual)
- **Kathina Vedi (Barrel Cracker):** ₹10 per shot
- **Ney Payasam:** ₹35 - ₹40
- **Chanthanam Charthu:** ₹120 - ₹500 (Depending on the shrine)
- **Udayasthamana Pooja:** ~₹34,000 - ₹37,000 (A grand full-day pooja)

4. Famous Festivals

- **Vrischika Ekadasi (Nov–Dec):** The grandest festival. It features a spectacular procession of **21 caparisoned elephants** and traditional percussion ensembles (*Melam* and *Panchavadyam*).
- **Arattupuzha Pooram:** Lord Rama of Thriprayar is the presiding deity of this "Mother of all Poorams." The ritual known as **Pooram Purappadu** marks the deity's grand departure to participate in this assembly of gods.
- **Ramayana Month (Karkidakam):** During July–August, thousands perform the *Nalambalam* pilgrimage, starting here.

5. Instructions for Devotees (Do's & Don'ts)

To maintain the sanctity of the temple, please follow these traditional guidelines:

Do’s:

- **Dress Code:** * **Men:** Must wear a *Mundu* (Dhoti). Shirts and vests must be removed before entering the inner courtyard.
    - **Women:** Saree or Long Skirts are preferred. Salwar Kameez is generally accepted, but traditional attire is encouraged.

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- **Circumambulation:** Always walk clockwise around the shrines.
- **Footwear:** Leave all footwear at the designated counter outside the temple complex.

Don’ts:

- **Photography:** Strictly prohibited inside the inner sanctum (*Sree Kovil*) and around the ritual areas.
- **Mobile Phones:** Switch off or keep on silent mode; avoid using them inside the temple walls.
- **Offerings:** Do not throw coins or items directly at the idol; use the *Hundi* or designated offering plates.
- **Personal Space:** Maintain silence and avoid physical contact with the priests during the distribution of *Prasadam*.

6. Donations & Administrative Info

- **Donations:** You can make contributions for *Annadhanam* (free meals) or general temple maintenance.
- **Official Portal:** The temple is managed by the **Cochin Devaswom Board**. They have an online portal for bookings and donations: online.triprayarsreeramaswamytemple.org.
- **Bank Details:** It is safest to get current bank account numbers directly from the official temple counter or their verified website to ensure your contribution reaches the Devaswom account.

7. Nearby "Hidden" Tips

- **The River View:** Spend a few minutes behind the temple on the banks of the river; the view is serene and perfect for reflection.
- **Kathakali:** During festival seasons, traditional Kathakali performances are often held in the temple grounds at night.

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THRIPRAYAR SRI RAMASWAMY TEMPLE — COMPLETE GUIDE

1. **LOCATION & ADDRESS**

Address: Temple Road, Valapad P.O., Thrissur District, Triprayar, Kerala – 680567. (IndianO)
The temple is situated on the banks of the Canoli Canal (also known as Theevra or Karuvannur River), which flows between Kodungallur and Kozhikode. Since the waterbody surrounds the temple on all three sides, the name "Tripuraiyar" eventually became "Thriprayar." (Visittemples)
Phone / Contact:
Landline: 0487-2391375 (Temple) and 0487-2331124 (Cochin Devaswom Board).
Email: sreeramatempletpr@gmail.com (Blogger)

2. **HOW TO GET THERE**

The temple is situated about 22 km from Thrissur City Centre. The nearest railway station is Thrissur Railway Station, and the nearest airport is Cochin International Airport (Nedumbassery), which is approximately 58 km away. (Kerala Tourism Guide)

By Train: The closest railway station is Irinjalakuda Railway Station, about 17.9 km away. Taxis are available from there.

By Bus: Irinjalakuda KSRTC Bus Station is about 16.4 km away. Regular bus services run from Thrissur to Thriprayar.

By Air: Cochin International Airport is about 55 km away; taxis or buses can be taken from there via Thrissur. (IndianO)

3. **GREATNESS OF THE TEMPLE**

This is one of the four temples forming the sacred Nalambalam pilgrimage, dedicated to the four brothers of the Ramayana — Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata, and Shatrughna. Among these, the Thriprayar temple, dedicated to Lord Sri Rama, is traditionally visited first. (Triprayarsreeramaswamytemple)

Thriprayar Thevar is also the presiding deity of the Arattupuzha Pooram, widely regarded as the oldest temple festival in the Indian subcontinent — also known as the Devamela. (DTPC thrissur)

Believers consider the deity as "Thevar" who participates in various local activities like fishing, agriculture, and inaugurating seasonal ploughing — a deeply intimate relationship between the deity and local community life. (OneIndia)

4. **LEGENDS & HISTORY**

The original deity of Lord Rama was worshipped in Dwaraka by Lord Krishna. When Lord Krishna left his mortal body and departed to Goloka Dham, the idol was immersed in the sea. It was later found by some fishermen near Kerala's Chettuva region, and Vakkayil Kaimal, the local ruler of that time, installed the idol in a temple he constructed at Triprayar. (Thrissuronline)

Tipu Sultan's Attack: Tipu Sultan ravaged many temples, and Thriprayar was also not spared. In order to test the divinity of the idol, he struck at the hand of the idol — and blood is said to have started flowing from it. (Thrissuronline)

According to another legend, when the idol was discovered, it was divinely ordained that a peacock would mark the exact spot for its installation. Due to a misunderstanding, the idol was installed elsewhere, resulting in a blemish. To rectify this, images of Sridevi and Bhudevi were installed, and the western doors of the temple were shut — a practice that continues to this day. (Cosmo View)

Origin of the river Theevra: Lord Mahavishnu in his Vamana avatar visited this place while going to Thrikkakkara and, finding no water, poured water from his kamandalu (a sage's water vessel) to wash his legs. That source of water never dried but kept flowing as the sacred Thiru Purayar (river of divine source). (Wordpress)

The temple used to be owned and administered by three famous Nambudiri families — Cheloor Mana, Janappilly Mana, and Punnappilly Mana — before it was handed over to the Cochin Devaswom Board.
The heads of these three families still serve as the Ooralans of the temple and take part in rituals and festivals in accordance with customs. (Wordpress)

5. **ARCHITECTURE**

The sanctum is circular in shape with a conical copper roof topped with a golden Thazhikakkudam. The temple walls are decorated with mural paintings and sculptural representations of scenes from the Ramayana. The copper-plated Namaskara Mandapa is profusely sculpted with wood carvings, including representations of the Navagrahas. (Kerala Tourism Guide)

The main temple faces west, but the presiding deity Sri Ramaswami faces east in the Moolasthanam (sanctum sanctorum). (Visittemples)

6. **MAIN DEITY**

The main deity, Sree Rama (also lovingly called Thriprayarappan or Thriprayar Thevar), is enshrined in a majestic form with four arms, holding a conch (Shankha/Panchajanya), discus (Chakra/Sudarshana), bow (Kodanda), and garland — a rare and powerful depiction combining both divinity and valor. (Triprayarsreeramaswamytemple)

This form is also called Khara Samhara Moorthy — it is believed the deity possesses aspects of both Shiva and Vishnu. The garland held in the fourth hand is also suggestive of aspects of Brahma, making the deity a manifestation of the Trimurthis (Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva). (Triprayarsreeramaswamytemple)

7. **SUB-DEITIES / SHRINES**

Hanuman: It is believed that Hanuman is personally present in the Namaskara Mandapam. Devotees bow before the mandapa before going to worship Lord Rama. He is offered flattened rice (avil).

Dakshinamoorthy: The deity of Dakshinamoorthy is in the form of a Shiva Linga adorned with a crescent moon and Rudraksha garlands, worshipped in the Garbhagraha of Lord Rama.

Ganapathy: There are two Ganapathy shrines inside the Nalambalam — one near the south door of the sanctum, and one at the southwest corner of the Nalambalam.

Ayyappa (Shastha): A shrine outside the Nalambalam on the southern side of the courtyard. It is believed to be more ancient than the Rama temple itself.

Gosala Krishnan: A Krishna shrine in the northern part of the courtyard, with the idol facing east. (Thrissuronline)

8. **DAILY RITUALS & POOJAS — TIMINGS**

Temple Open Hours: 3:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 4:30 PM – 8:30 PM. (Thrissuronline)

Five poojas are conducted daily:

Usha Pooja (Early morning)
Ethirtha Pooja
Ucha Pooja (Midday)
Panthiradi Pooja
Athazha Pooja (Night — considered the most sacred, along with Nirmalya Darshan)

The deity is carried around the temple in Sheeveli (procession) three times daily — Ucha Sheeveli, Usha Sheeveli, and Athazha Sheeveli. (Thrissuronline)

Detailed Morning Schedule:

4:00 AM – Opening of Sanctum Sanctorum; 4:30 AM – Abhishekam; 5:00 AM – Usha Pooja; 5:30 AM – Ethruthu Pooja; 6:15 AM – Closing; 7:15 AM – Opening; 7:30 AM – Seeveli. (Wordpress)
(Pooja charges are best confirmed directly with the temple at the number above, as rates are updated periodically.)

9. **SPECIAL POOJAS, OFFERINGS & RITUALS**

Meenoottu (feeding fishes in the Theevra River) is a unique offering at the temple, and is believed to be especially beneficial for asthma patients.
Kathina Vedi — offered to commemorate Hanuman's arrival after searching for Sita.

Other offerings include Milk Payasam (Palpayasam) and Chandhanam Charthal (smearing the idol with sandalwood paste). (Wikipedia)

Anguliyangam — a Koothu (classical art) performance enacting Hanuman's delivery of Rama's ring to Sita and their conversation in Lanka. This is a rare and sacred offering unique to this temple. (Wordpress)

Special poojas are also conducted on Rama Navami, Thiruvonam, Vishu, Ekadasi, and Pooram days. (Blogger)

Udayastamana Pooja (all-day pooja from sunrise to sunset) is also observed, with 21 poojas on that single day, and the temple closes at 11:30 PM on that occasion. (Wordpress)

10. **FESTIVALS**

a) **Triprayar Ekadasi:**

Celebrated in the Malayalam month of Vrischikam (November 15 – December 15), on the 11th day after the full moon (Karutha Paksha Ekadasi). Elephants and the drum concert "Melam" make this festival famous. Up to 21 elephants participate in the procession of Sri Rama on Ekadasi day. (Wikipedia)

b) **Arattupuzha Pooram:**

The **seven-day Pooram** festival falls in the Malayalam month of Meenam (March–April). It begins on the Makayiram nakshatra and concludes on Pooram nakshatra. Thriprayarappan travels to Arattupuzha to participate, accompanied by Goddesses Oorakathamma and Cherppu Bhagavathy on each side. (Temple Trails)

c) **Sethubandhanam**:

Observed every year on Thiruvonam day in the Malayalam month of Kanni at nearby Sree Raman Chira, Chemmappilly (2 km from the temple). **This is considered the only place on earth where Sethubandhanam is observed annually in memory of the events in the Ramayana.** All arrangements are made by the Thriprayar Devaswom. (Wordpress)

d) **Nalambalam Pilgrimage (Karkadaka Month):**

Worshipping the four Nalambalam temples on a single day during the first day of the Malayalam month of Karkadakam is considered very auspicious, and many devotees undertake this pilgrimage. (Wordpress)

11. **FACILITIES FOR DEVOTEES**

Accommodation:

Triprayar Devaswom Satram, a small pilgrim shelter managed by the Cochin Devaswom Board, is available near the temple.
Economical rooms are available at approximately ₹200–₹300 per day. Contact: 0487-2391375. (Thrissuronline)

Parking: Paid parking is available nearby. (IndianO)

Dress Code: Modest clothing is required. Men are generally expected to wear dhoti (mundu) inside the temple. Footwear must be removed outside.

12. **DONATIONS — ONLINE & OFFLINE**

Online donations can be made through the temple's official portal at online.triprayarsreeramaswamytemple.org.

Donations made through this portal are described as completely safe, and donors can create a personal profile with the temple for future reference. (Nelluvai)

For bank account details, it is recommended to contact the temple directly at 0487-2391375 or email sreeramatempletpr@gmail.com, as such details are best verified from the official source for security reasons.

13. **NEARBY TEMPLES (NALAMBALAM & OTHERS)**

The four Nalambalam temples are:

- Thriprayar — Lord Rama (visit first)
- Koodalmanikyam (Irinjalakuda) — Lord Bharata
- Thirumoozhikkulam — Lord Lakshmana
- Payammel — Lord Shatrughna (DTPC thrissur)

Other nearby temples:

- Guruvayur Sri Krishna Temple (~25 km) — one of Kerala's most sacred temples
- Vadakkunnathan Temple, Thrissur (~22 km) — ancient Shiva temple
- Paramekkavu Bhagavathi Temple, Thrissur (~22 km)
- Thrikkakkara Vamana Moorthy Temple (associated with Onam)
- Kodungallur Bhagavathy Temple (~nearby)

14. **NEARBY TOURIST ATTRACTIONS**

- Athirappilly Waterfalls (~50 km) — cascading waterfall amid lush greenery
- Thrissur Pooram Ground (~22 km) — venue of Kerala's most famous festival
- Vazhachal Forest (~35 km) — rich biodiversity reserve (Cosmo View)

- Thalikulam Snehatheeram Beach — the Arabian Sea is within 5 km of the temple; a well-maintained beach ideal at sunset (Temple Trails)
- Nattika Beach — a serene and less-crowded beach nearby
- Triprayar Eco Garden — pleasant green space for relaxation

15. **NEARBY BUDGET HOTELS**

Some well-regarded and budget-friendly options near the temple include:

- Ambal Regency (from ~₹3,700/night) — popular choice with breakfast
- Blue Serene Resort (from ~₹2,500/night) — has pool and fitness facilities
- Kallada Regency (one of the most budget-friendly options) (Trip.com)
- KTDC Punnakunnu — government-run, budget-friendly; contact +91 487 233 0832
- Bharat Heritage — traditional Kerala hospitality; contact +91 487 233 3010 (Cosmo View)

16. **OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION**

Best time to visit: October to March is the best time due to pleasant weather. The monsoon season (June–September) brings heavy rainfall. (OneIndia)
Entry fee: Free for all devotees.
Photography: Photography is reportedly allowed inside the temple premises. (IndianO)
Special Karkadaka timings: During the month of Karkadakam, darshan is possible from 3:00 AM – 12:30 PM and 5:00 PM – 7:30 PM. (Wordpress)
Official Website: www.triprayarsreeramaswamytemple.org
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For the most current pooja charges, special seva rates, and bank account details for donations, please contact the temple directly at 0487-2391375 or email sreeramatempletpr@gmail.com, as these are subject to revision by the Cochin Devaswom Board.

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It's a truly magnificent temple with a rich spiritual heritage. The combination of the unique four-armed form of Lord Rama, the sacred Nalambalam pilgrimage connection, and the divine legend of the idol being worshipped by Lord Krishna himself makes Thriprayar a very special place of worship.

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Ref: Wikipedia

Thriprayar Shree Ramaswami Temple is Hindu temple situated in Triprayar in Thrissur district of Kerala state in India. The deity is Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu, with four arms bearing a conch, a discus, a bow, and a garland. The temple is situated on the bank of 'Thirupurayar' which means The Sacred River in front of Temple. Thirupurayar pronounced as 'Triprayar' during the course of time (decades Or centuries) This canal later developed as Inland Water Route in end of 18th Century.Canoli Canal, which connects Kozhikode and Kodungallur. The temple deity is the presiding deity of Arattupuzha Pooram. Along with Rama, there are shrines for Shiva as Dakshinamoorthy, Ganesha, Shastha and Krishna, and there is also worship for Hanuman, Karthikeya, Chathan and Serpent gods[1][2]

Story behind the origin of the temple

The Rama idol is believed to be worshipped by Shri Krishna at Dwarka. After Krishna's ascension to heaven, this idol was immersed into the sea. Years later, a fishermen found the idol while fishing.[3]

Triprayar Ekadasi

Triprayar Ekadasi is a famous festival in central Kerala. It is celebrated in the month of "Vrischikam" (November 15 to December 15), on "Ekadasi," the 11th day after the full moon. This is also called "Karutha Paksha Ekadasi." Devotees say that the presence of Chathan, spirits, and evil with the deity is behind the preference for the "Karutha Paksha Ekadasi" celebration. However, Guruvayur prefers Ekadasi after the new moon. Elephants and the drum concert "Melam" make the festival famous.

Offerings

The main offerings are:[3]

- *Chathan Bhandaram* - to get rid of evil influences
- *Kadhina Vedi* - to commemorate Hanuman's arrival after the search for Sita.
- *Meenoottu* - feeding fishes in the river. Believed to be good for asthma patients.
- Other offerings include milk payasam, *Chandhanam Charthal*

Nalambalam

Nalambalams are four Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Rama and his brothers respectively. Pilgrimage to these temples on the first day of the Malayalam month of *Karkadakam* is considered auspicious.[4] These 4 temples are:

- Thriprayar Temple - Rama
- Koodalmanikyam Temple, Irinjalakuda - Bharata
- Thirumoozhikkulam Lakshmana Perumal Temple - Lakshmana
- Payammal Shatrughna Temple - Shatrughna

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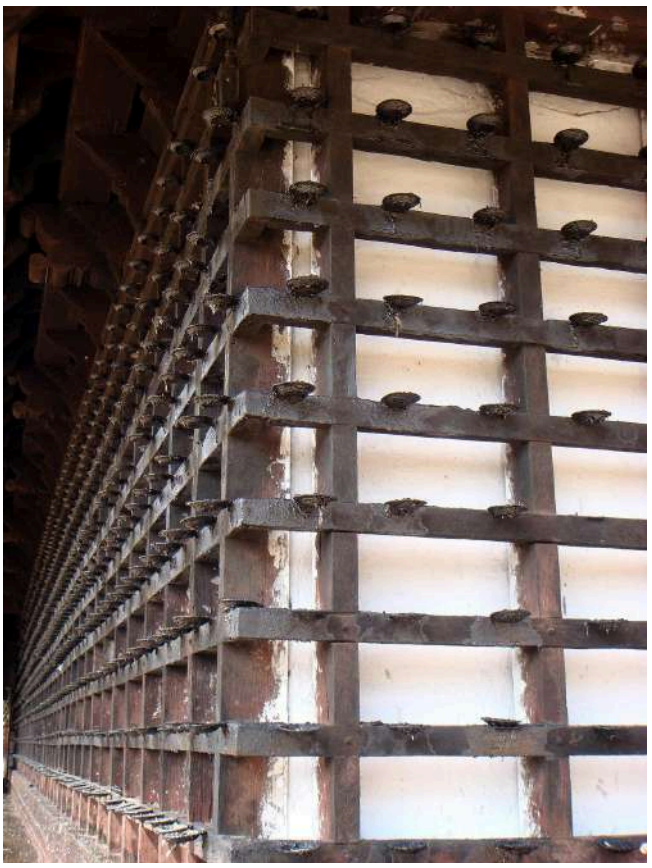
Photos

The Sree Rama temple of Thriprayar located at the bank of karuvanur river

Thriprayar Temple



Lights on the walls

Sreeraman Chira, Chemmappilly

Videos

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple…history, legends.. etc(13 min):
https://youtu.be/Ull9bun8Xnc?si=Nqy3VEIVrigaTAsk

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple (4 min):
https://youtu.be/iHilVrMMLpA?si=Lf3RCSgBFMMYSPAT

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple (5 min):
https://youtu.be/gMes2Lz4VEY?si=yG5t02t7JPkm49__

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple…vlog (7 min):
https://youtu.be/xshzXN2fvzI?si=woCJhHD25XhJDsfc

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple (4 min):
https://youtu.be/VOPQupAKPzg?si=VqoudMb1pr7z39wk

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple…aerial view(2 min):
https://youtu.be/6P2KxhdFLdE?si=HvAeKOkkCowuPAOZ

Thriprayar Sri Ramaswamy Temple…FaceBook(0.48 min):
https://www.facebook.com/share/r/1CpqvmcgF3/

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Note: **At the end of this ebook, two pages are included, giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.**

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India’s spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
April 29, 2026

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